



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Social Engineering. A Record of Things Done by American Industrialists Employing Upward of One and One-Half Million People. By WILLIAM H. TOLMAN, PH.D., Social Engineer. With an introduction by ANDREW CARNEGIE. New York: McGraw Publishing Co., 1909. Pp. viii+384. \$2.00 net.

It is a comment upon the unsettled terminology of the applied social sciences that this work on industrial betterment should be entitled "Social Engineering;" and that Dr. Tolman, its author, should sign himself "Social Engineer." Had someone else written the book it might have been entitled "Social Economics" and the author have described himself as a "Social Economist." Words, however, matter little except from the standpoint of abstract science. The facts which the work deals with are what is of vital importance.

The work is a most interesting and encouraging one. As its subtitle announces, it is a record of things done by leaders in American industry who employ upwards of a million and a half of people. Our industrialism is frequently called anything but complimentary names. This book shows the other side of the picture. It shows what many employers scattered all over the territory of the United States are doing to improve the hygienic, economic, and social conditions under which their employees labor. One who has studied only the darker aspects of modern industrialism could scarcely believe that so much has already been accomplished. The book is valuable, therefore, as a record of work actually done toward transforming our industrial system from an inhuman machine into something like a humane organization. The things which have already been accomplished by employers and employees working in co-operation make one believe that the present system is capable of even higher things.

Moreover, as Dr. Tolman points out, all of this improvement in industrial conditions has its basis, not so much in philanthropy, as in what he terms "mutuality," that is, the benefiting of both employer and employee. The astounding results which have been secured in many cases through the betterment of the conditions of the employees in their increased efficiency and the increased output of their labor show conclusively that industrial betterment work, when carried on rightly, pays even financially. Of course, as Dr. Tolman insists, the financial end ought not to be the principal one

kept in view by the employer, but there can be no question but that in many cases the improvement of conditions of labor actually brings ample return to the employer for its cost.

Dr. Tolman deserves the gratitude of all students of modern industrial and social conditions for bringing these facts together. The book makes, therefore, an invaluable reference work in any public or private library on social and economic problems.

CHARLES A. ELLWOOD

THE UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI

Civics and Health. By WILLIAM H. ALLEN. With an Introduction by William T. Sedgwick. Pp. vii+403. Illustrated. Ginn & Co.

Readers of Mr. Allen's *Efficient Democracy* will welcome another book from his pen, for they well know how keen an instrument it is. They will not be disappointed in their expectation of new pricks and thrusts at the imperfections of charity organization, statistical practice, and the public-school system, for the darts fly on nearly every page. *Civics and Health* will appeal to a far wider circle of readers than the earlier book, however, for the reason that it is far more constructive, and in its detail of analysis and exposition intensely concrete. The more widely such a book can be read the better, for the putting into practice of a tithe of the projects and ideals for the securing of health which it proposes would reduce by an incalculable amount the economic waste of defective physical vitality and sickness.

While it will be a long time before society will begin to think practical many of the proposals of Mr. Allen, the book is nevertheless not only a very live discussion of the need of health as a civic asset but a valuable compendium of the methods and efficiency now being perfected, of dealing with disease and of securing wholesome physical cleanliness.

The contents are divided into four parts. Part I introduces us to health as a civic obligation, asks us what health rights are not enforced in our own communities (most of us cannot answer), informs us that the best index to community health is the physical welfare of school children, and gives us the "seven health motives and catchwords." These are: instinct, display, commerce, anti-nuisance, anti-slum, pro-slum, and rights—in an ascending scale of ethical unselfishness.